

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

ing them with stock, implements of civilized life, and in teaching them agricultural and the mechanic arts. The removal of Indian tribes is spoken of disparagingly, as it unsettles and disinclines them to habits of industry; and the opinion is advanced that the experiment of civilizing the Indians has been very imperfectly tested, and that the substitution of other plans would not fail

The Secretary also refers at considerable length to the operations of the Pension Bureau, Patent Office and other divisions of his Department, but as there are no recommendations for legislative interference of general importance connected with subjects treated of under those headings, further than that of an equalization of the Army and Navy pensions, we pass them by for the present. A lengthy chapter on the District of Columbia, possessing great local interest, is alluded to, scarcely deserving notice.

This document, which fills fifteen pages, is also highly interesting. It opens with an account of the arrest of Walker in Nicaragua, and follows this with a sketch of the operations to prevent the visitation and search of American vessels by British steamers, and the operations to prevent progress made in the Paraguay expedition. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the steamers now chartered for that purpose, as the additional cost, beyond that which would be required for their charters, will be only \$140,300 for the six propellers, and \$267,000 for the entire side-wheel steamers.

The closing out of the expedition under Lieut. Brooke, to survey the routes across the Pacific,

The five steam sloops-of-war authorized to be built by the act of March 3, 1855, it is stated will

son be completed. They are some of the first-class sloops, and will be swift and effective for the service. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war and the side wheel steamer, authorized by the act of June, 1858, are also in a state of great forwardness. Five of them will be launched this month, and already for sea May next, and the other two will be launched next spring, and ready for trial by June. The side wheel steamer will be finished by August next. The plan of construction of all these has been with a view to make them most serviceable and of highest speed.

ther increase of the Navy, and recommends that authority be given for the construction of at least ten more steamers of light draft. The enlargement and improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is also recommended, and the deficiency of midshipmen and officers in the service urged as an argument in its favor. Several other recommendations are made, among which may be enumerated the addition of 20 surgeons, 20 assistant surgeons, and 15 or 20 purser, and the increase of the Marine Corps to 2,000 privates.

various other matters of interest, to nearly all of which, however, allusions have already been made in the newspapers, the report concludes with an account of the expenditures of the Department. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the estimates are \$13,500,370 80, including \$474,000 for completing the eight new battleship steamers, and not including the usual compensation of \$934,350 for steamship mail service; which is less than the estimates for 1899 by about \$1,100,000.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

**The Commercial Land-Marks of Kentucky.**  
*Editors Louisville Courier:* As Louisville is now commanding much attention in the commercial world, might it not be proper, as a matter of future history, to record the names of those old pioneers who are still in our midst, who have braved the commercial storms and tempests for lo three score years and ten, and who are

still engaged in the busy, bustling scenes of human life? True it is, there are but few such amongst us, now on the stage of action, immersed in great commercial transactions. It is an acknowledged fact—it is an axiom, I may say—that amidst the perilous contingencies of commerce and trade, as one monetary deluge after another sweeps over the land, and carries with it its hundreds and thousands, there are but few who survive such disasters. If there should now

It was but the other day, as the writer sat in his window, gazing upon the crowd passing to and fro, each one intent upon some business matter,

when all at once passed before his vision an old man, brightly robed in a maroon and gold, a commercial pioneer—one who has seen his three score years and ten, and is yet engaged in lively business pursuits. He still walks erect, and is, perhaps, the oldest merchant in the State of Kentucky who is engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has proven an exception to the general rule, and has been fortunate indeed, for the golden time could not have fallen to the lot of one more worthy, for he is noble hearted, generous, has the confidence of all deservedly, and it can of a truth

be said, that it is a rare occurrence for any man to have lived thus long in the busy pursuits of life, and to have gained so enviable a reputation. The name of the character of this woman, the commercial man has done much of late years to give tone and character to our mercantile community. Louisville at home and abroad carries with her the most enviable reputation among her commercial men. Cities are known and appreciated primarily by their business men, and through the writer, as this truly venerable and excellent man was, passing from this vision, a few more

"IT IS BETTER TO SAVE THAN TO DESTROY."—History tells us of a conqueror who died from a pestilence caused by the dead bodies of the vanquished. As a set-off against such a libel on humanity, we will point to the author of whose noble life we are now reminded, and who the STATE

of victims. The man to whom we refer is a foreigner, an Englishman, but can nowhere be looked upon as an alien, for he knows no distinction of race or creed in his efforts to rescue his fellow-creatures from the grasp of death. Our readers will readily remember the name of Thomas Hottelway, a name well known in this country and wherever the English language is spoken.—The popularity which his marvellous remedies have attained in all parts of Europe and America, is without a parallel in the annals of medicine.—

an indispensable household curative. All classes resort to Halloway's Pills in those diseases of the stomach, liver, and excretive organs, so prevalent in this climate, and no preparation is so extensively used as a dressing for wounds, bruises, ulcers, leprosy, cancers, tumors, and other external injuries and diseases, as Halloway's Pills. Their use has a world wide reputation, founded on the successful season of twenty years' warfare with disease, is any compensation for the labors of the physician, Halloway has unquestionably achieved

it. The patronage of monarchs, the gratitude of the million, the honors of science, the eulogies of the press—are all his. If he goes to the court of the prince in the fairy tale, of traversing the earth invisible, there are few portions of it where he would find himself a stranger. He would meet with his remedies among the aborigines of America, the luxurious races of Asia, the blacks of Africa. Not only are they standard medicaments of civilization in the domestic economy, but seem to be the companions of its march toward every point of the compass. It is no easy matter for

any product of Europe to penetrate into the interior of China; yet, Holloway's Pills and Ointment are there. Nay, more, they are actually advertised in the heart of that ancient empire. How may the influence of articles that have been recognized as specifics for innumerable disorders in all parts of the globe, would be ridiculous. A community may be deluded, but the whole world cannot be deceived for twenty years in a matter of such vast moment to every human being, as the preservation of health and life.—*Chin.*

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

**POLICE COURT.**

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

THURSDAY, December 14.

**BELL TIMES.**—There was but one case tried in court this morning.—Pat Connelly, who the previous night was drunk and disorderly, and was caught with a butcher knife and double barrel pistol. He was not ready for trial, and the Judge

permitted him release until this morning, when he will answer for these violations of the law.

STABBING.—Mr. Moore was in court for stabbing or cutting one Conway at a pork house. The case was continued for witnesses, and the accused recommended to jail.

A DISPENSATION FROM THE POPE.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler has the following relating to a dispensation granted by the Pope, through American official influence:

It is true that a daughter of a highly respectable family of this city (in which by the way ex-President Pierce was quite intimate), took an equal part in the conduct of the party, and that she and that other avowedly "old-fashioned" and that other avowedly "old-fashioned" distant, and that by the personal, if not official, interference of President Pierce, Major Lewis Cass, Jr., Minister near the Court of Rome, was induced to interest himself in the matter, and by his intercession with the Pope, to obtain a "dispensation," which has released the young man from his vows, and allowed her to again enter

On Saturday night last a man, who booked himself as John G. Barry, arrived with his wife at Piedmont, Va. On Sunday morning he took the express train for Wheeling, leaving his wife behind, but carrying off her watch and money.— It was a runaway match, and she had only been married to him a week previous.

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